THE
North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders. the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation. Shanghai. 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

LAUREN E OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

Vol. XV., Nº. 707.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

Price, Taels 15 ℔ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

~~NOTIFICATION.~~

~~During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.~~

~~THEODOR PROBST,~~
~~*H. Pr. M.'s Vice-Consul.*~~
~~tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.~~

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE"

is prepared to tow in the Woosung and Yangtsze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or with the Undersigned will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in Business at Shanghai, Kiukiang, and Chinkiang,—as *Commission Agents & Public Tea and Silk Inspectors.*

NICHOL LATIMER.
ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
JOHN NUTT.

At Shanghai the style of our firm is Nichol Latimer & Co.

At Kiukiang and Chinkiang Latimer Little & Co.

With reference to the above the Business heretofore conducted at Kiukiang under the style of Archibald Little & Co. will henceforth be carried on under the firm and style of Latimer Little & Co.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.
tf 326 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. Wm. STEINWEG has been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

T. KROES & Co.
27fe 348 Shanghai, Feb. 1st, 1864.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION,
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Association are prepared to accept risks at the rates and upon the terms and conditions current with the local Offices.

MAITLAND MACLEAN & Co.
5fe-65 359 Shanghai, Feb. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Camajee, Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Mr. Dorabjee Nosserwanjee Camajee, and Mr. Rustomjee Framjee, in the Firm of the Undersigned, ceased from the 12th November, 1863.

P. & D. N. CAMAJEE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st Dec., 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that Messrs. Ardasir Cursetjee Camajee, Pochajee Pestonjee Pochajee, Nowrojee Dorabjee Gae, Byramjee Framjee Metah and Muncherjee Nosserwanjee Pochajee are admitted Partners in our Firm, and that the Business hitherto conducted by us will be carried on from the 1st January, 1864, under the name and style of Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co., in China.

P. & D. N. CAMAJEE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st Dec., 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that from 12th day of November, 1863, our Branch Firm at Shanghai is dissolved by mutual consent and we authorize Mr. D. N. Camajee to sign our firm in Liquidation.

P. & D. N. CAMAJEE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st Dec., 1863.

REFERRING to the above notifications, I beg to intimate that I have established myself here, as *Merchant & Commission Agent,* conducting the business from 13th day of November, 1863, under the style and firm of D. N. Camajee & Co.

D. N. CAMAJEE.
29fe 343 Shanghai, 31st Dec., 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Silk Inspector & Commission Agent,* under the Style or Firm of Waller & Co.

Temporary Office adjoining Messrs. Thorne & Co.'s Godowns, opposite Messrs. Oliphant & Co., Keang-se Road.

Hong Name
Wha Tai 泰華

Wm. WALLER.
2jy 332 Shanghai. 1 t Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN GEORGE DUNN is this day admitted a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style or firm of Reid & Co.

DAVID REID.
tf 331 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOS. W. STILLMAN is authorized to sign our Firm.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf 227 Shanghai, 17th August, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

~~NOTICE.~~

~~MR. JULES CHAPELLE is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.~~

~~MEYNARD, COUSIN & Cie.,~~
~~tf 249 Shanghai, 10th October, 1863.~~

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of the late Mr. Andrew Brand ceased on the 31st December, 1862. The partners now are:

Mr. Robert Smith.
" Thomas David Neave.
" Robert Richard Westall.
" Robert Brand.
" Randal Humpston Chambers.

SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
21fe 296 Shanghai, November 21st, 1863.

~~NOTICE.~~

~~WE have this day established ourselves at this port as *General Merchants and Commission Agents.*~~

~~THERIC & Co.~~

~~Office—*Keangsoo Road* at the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Frazar & Co.~~
~~13fe (290) Shanghai, 8th Nov., 1863.~~

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of Fajard, Schauwecker & Co.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. H. Adolphus Overweg is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, and Mr. Anton Cornet has been duly authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.
14my (278) Shanghai, 12th Nov., 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. Trautmann & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May, 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Harkort & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of Trautmann & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

Johann Friederich Heinrich Trautmann.
Frederick Horsen Block.
August Wieters.
6ju-64 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James C. Hasson in our Firm, ceased on the *24th January,* 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. John Thorne is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Gunston Howell in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Thomas Moncreiff was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. Francis Hamilton Grove, under the firm or style of Moncreiff, Grove & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. Grove in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. Johnston & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Rayner & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

All outstanding accounts will be settled by Messrs. J. Bohstedt & Co.

ROBT. RAYNER.
G. W. HARTMANN.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. Bohstedt in our Firm, has ceased on the 31st ulto.

Mr. Robt. Rayner and Mr. G. W. Hartmann have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which will now consist of

Mr. J. Treelsen.
" Robt. Rayner.
" G. W. Hartmann.

J. BOHSTEDT & Co.
tf 357 Ningpo, Feb. 1st, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Jacob Whitt in our Firm expired on the 24th day of November, 1863.

E. AURBACH & Co.
tf 350 Ningpo, 23rd Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Jamieson Elles in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

ELLES & Co.
28fe 299 Amoy, 11th Nov., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James Muschamp Vickers is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

ADAM SCOTT & Co.
22ap 347 Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents,* at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent,* under the style of Nordaby & Co.

G. NORDABY.
5ma 265 Hankow, 15th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day *admitted a Partner* in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of Davies, Townend & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st. May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the Style and Firm of Innes & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang. 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Style of Wilson, Cornabe & Co.

JAMES WILSON,
W. A. CORNABE.
16ap 344 Chefoo, 9th Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of Detmering & Co.

W. DETMERING.
tf 260 Chefoo, September 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR David Eastwood will sign our firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
17ja 314 Tien-tsin. 16th Dec., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Freiderich Adolph Joost and Mr. Emil Bruncrow have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
2ap 333 China, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Nagasaki Firm at this place, in which Mr. F. Abegg has been admitted a Partner.

GRÖSSER & Co.
16ma 345 Yokohama, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. James Campbell Fraser is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

ROSS BARBER & Co.
tf 196 Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted under the style of:

de Coninck, Carst & Lels,

will from and after the *1st December,* 1863, be carried on under the firm of

CARST, LELS & Co.
P. CARST, Jr.
MURK LELS,
H. BRUŸN,
C. F. PLATE.
5ma 309 Yokohama, 1st Dec., 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Auctioneers & Commission Merchants* under the Style of Ballard & Hogg.

H. A. BALLARD,
THOMAS HOGG.
tf 349 Yokohama, Japan, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. James L. Glover has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Metzendorff Wilmans Ruys & Co. at Batavia, and Mathieu Enne Ruys & Co. at Sourabaya being dissolved this date, the Business will be carried on by the undersigned on the same footing under the style of

Wm. MATHIEU & Co.

Messrs. M. Metzendorff and H. C. Wilmans remaining interested therein as Associés Commanditaires.

Wm. MATHIEU,
R. SEHLMACHER.
30ap 351 Batavia, Sourarbaya, } 31st Dec., 1863.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
London.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
William Hamilton, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer
Charles B. Ford, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman
The Right Hon. W. M. Beresford, M.P.
The Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.
John Drummond, Esq.
Russell Elice, Esq.
William Franks, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq.
George Wrade Norman, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Charles Ranken, Esq.
Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
C. George Thornton, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to,

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £12,000 at this Port and Hankow, and to £10,000 at Tientsin and Kiukiang, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £ 5,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov, 1863.

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £ 2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Henry William Peek, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. and J. Colman,)
Charles Curling, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, (Halliday, Fox and Co)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq (Samuel Hanson and Son)
Frederick William Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris)
Smith Harrison, Esq (Harrisons and Crosfield.)
David Hart, Esq. (Lemon Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
John Hodgson, Esq (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
John Humphery, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
Moss Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
William Leask, Esq. Eastcheap.
Andrew Lusk, Esq (A. Lusk and Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq (Churchill & Sim.)
John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson and Co.
John Kemp Welch, Esq. (Orlando Jones and Co.

Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary - W. P. Pattison.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 *can be granted on each.*

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire,* to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of *the two wealthy proprietaries,* without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 160 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江
作爲保險公所經理
之人可保火輪船幷
火輪船拖帶小船等
斐免受驚災如有驚
若照數償還如有人
欲保險者請至本行
面議可也此佈
天青洋行啟

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Manchester and London.
Capital One Million Sterling.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce the appointment of *Messrs.* Holliday, Wise & Co. as Agents for this Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow; who are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.
tf 319 Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. J. W. Wood a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of Cerruti Wood & Co.

G. [illegible] CERRUTI.

tf 362 Ningpo 10th February, 1864.

SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

Paquebots-Poste Français.

Steam for Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Batavia (per connection at Singapore with one of H.N.M.N. steamers).

Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Messina, Marseilles;

also,

Pondichérry, Madras and Calcutta.

On SUNDAY, 21st Instant, at daylight, or such time of the night of the 20th or the morning of the 21st, as the tides may serve, the Company's Mail Steamship *HYDASPE*, Commander Armstrong, (H.I.M.N.), with H.I.M.'s Mails, Passengers, Specie & Cargo, will be despatched from this Port for the above places.

The "*Hydaspe*" will this voyage, connect at Hongkong with the Co.'s steamer "*Alphée*," which is to leave Hongkong on the 26th instant at noon.

Exceptionally this time, the "*Alphée*" will not as usual, go direct through to Suez; she will change at Point de Galle with the "*Erymanthe*" coming from Calcutta; this latter steamer will take in transhipment the passengers and cargo of the "*Alphée*", and will convey them to Suez whilst the "*Alphée*" will proceed to Calcutta.

☞ *Passengers going to London, are informed that the Company will convey free of charge, from Marseilles to London, their Baggage to the extent allowed by the Regulations.*

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until the 19th inst. at 5 P.M.; Specie and Parcels until the 20th inst. at Noon.

(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at Agency's Office.)

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Offices, French Settlement, French Bund.

BERTOLINI, *Agent.*

21fe 8056 Shanghai, 13th Feb., 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST DATES.

England	Dec. 29	Hankow	Feb. 4
Hongkong	Feb. 4	Nagasaki	Jan. 17
Tientsin	—	Kanagawa	Jan. 30

Latest dates in England, from China.—

Hongkong..	Oct 26	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai ..	,, 20	Dec. 15.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Feb. 12th, *Energie*, Krasel, (Bre. bq.), from Newcastle N.S.W.; 12, *Titania*, Borgward, (Ham. baq.), from Saigon; 12, *Esmeralda*, Beck, (Norw. baq.), from Shields; 12, *Fearless*, Homans (Am. ship), from Fuchau; 12, *Carthage*, Thomson, (Br. str.), from Ningpo.

Departures.—Feb. 12th, *Whampoa*, Buncombe, (Br. str.), for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Str. "*Cadiz*," for Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Reid, Capt. Murray, R. A., Capt. L. J. Moore, R. N., Messrs. H. H. P. Shanks, J. W. Comlett, D. Ahmed, and Ewing.

ERRATUM.

In this morning's *Daily News*:—For *Express* from Ningpo, read *Carthage*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13 1864

When commenting, in a former issue, on the urgent necessity for some form of better government in Shanghai, were alluded casually to the quantity of judicial business which falls on the hands of the three principal Consuls, and mentioned that that in the English Consular Court alone was sufficient to afford average occupation to one person. The size and importance which Shanghai has now attained are such that it is impossible consular courts can much longer supply its requirements. In many cases, they are perhaps more desirable than regular legal tribunals, inasmuch as they are composed of gentlemen intimately acquainted with the customs of the port, and fully competent to decide most mercantile questions which are brought before them. But consular courts are purely courts of equity; it is not required or even supposed that the members have had a shadow of legal education, or that they possess any knowledge of law further than the few points which they are likely to pick up, bearing on mercantile transactions. Thus, while more competent than even the Supreme Court at Hongkong to decide such a case as that of Barton *versus* Sassoon, which rested on a question of custom and would not have been fairly decided by law, a consular court is not qualified to deal with such cases as those of Reid *versus* Leighton, and the Oriental Bank, which involve important legal questions. Even the recent shipping case of the Master and Owners of the *Robert Lowe versus* Allabeen Habibhoy & Co, involved a question as to how far the verbal contract made between the parties could be held binding on the latter, which a legal court would have been more competent to decide. But apart from any question as to the desirability for the introduction of a legal element into the Shanghai courts, the quantity of work thrown on the Consul by the number of cases he is required to adjudicate in, is, alone, sufficient reason for the appointment of an officer whose sole attention shall be devoted to judicial business. We would suggest, then, that in each of the three settlements, a law officer be appointed, with the full powers of a judge, from whose decisions an appeal should lie only to London, Paris, or Washington. The power to associate with himself assessors, in any case where a question as to the custom of the port was concerned, might be advantageously retained; but in all the purely legal questions which are so numerous in each settlement, he would require and ask for no such aid. Here again, however, the difficulties caused by the absence of government and the amalgamation of nationalities at Shanghai, threaten to offer obstacles to any attempt at a solution. The work would be only half done, if each settlement had its law court, to which members of other nationalities refused to defer. It is necessary to devise some scheme by which such divergence of opinion as that recently exhibited between the English and American courts in the cases of Reid *versus* Leighton and of the Oriental Bank shall be avoided; and we think this object is quite feasible. The necessary difficulty, where consular courts are concerned, of a subject of one nation being subject to the decision of the consul of another, when members of two nations are litigants, might be avoided by an agreement between England, France, and America, that whenever a subject of one of those countries had a difference with the subject of another, the law officers of the two nations should sit on the same bench and adjudicate. If a Frenchman brought an action against an Englishman, the English and French judges might try the case in concert, and the same rule would apply where an Englishman and an American, or an American and a Frenchman were concerned. The scheme no doubt, is open to objections, and numerous minor difficulties would have to be smoothed away. But it appears to be the only one by which the urgent requirement for some general legal court can be met, in the absence of a single supreme government at Shanghai. At any rate, even if the amalgamation of the courts as we have suggested, be found impracticable, it is at least urgent that a law officer should be appointed in each settlement with the full powers of a judge, added to those now possessed as a consul so far as these differ from the former. Of other nationalities, Italians, Germans, Danes, and Swedes, we make no mention; as their numbers are not sufficiently great, nor are the cases in which they become implicated often of sufficient importance, to render necessary any other provisions than those they now possess. Their Consuls are not overworked, as are those of America, England and France; nor is the business which they have to transact of greater importance than a Consul is generally supposed to undertake.

We regret exceedingly to learn that Major Gordon has determined again to take the field, without waiting until a reply has been received from Sir Frederick Bruce to the representations which were made to him regarding the conduct of the Futai towards the rebel wangs. We can quite understand Major Gordon's dislike to inactivity, and the pressure which would be brought to bear on him by the Futai to induce him to assist in the siege of Chang-chow; but we cannot understand how he should consent to move, while the opinion of the Court of Pekin regarding the Soochow murders is yet unknown. The same motives which induced him to retire in disgust to Quinsan, and declare his determination not to act again in concert with a man who had shown such a total disregard for every principle of honour and truth, still remain in full force. If the government of Pekin learn the step Major Gordon has taken, before replying to the remonstrances which Sir Frederick Bruce will, ere this, have addressed to it regarding the Futai's breach of faith, the result will be most unfortunate. The most sanguine as to the success of those remonstrances in securing the degradation, or at least reprimand of the Futai, did not anticipate that the government would pursue that course from a sense of the impropriety of His Excellency's conduct; but merely in deference to the pressure that would be brought to bear on them by Sir Frederick Bruce, and in order not to lose the valuable aid of the English contingent in suppressing the rebellion. Now that Major Gordon has again taken the field, this motive no longer exists; and the rewards and honours that have been showered on the Futai are a sufficient proof that the government are not likely to reprimand or disgrace him unless some strong reason should impel them to do so. In fact, to degrade him would be to stultify themselves, inasmuch as they have already frequently expressed a high sense of his merit. Now therefore that they have no material object to gain by so doing, it is extremely unlikely that they will take any step either to reprove him for his breach of faith, or to satisfy Major Gordon's wounded honor. We shall be anxious to learn General Brown's opinion of the matter. At the meeting of the foreign Consuls held at the British Consulate, in December, General Brown distinctly stated that his instructions to Major Gordon were to remain inactive until the decision of the Imperial government had been received; that his attitude would be merely defensive, and that he would cover Soochow as a point indispensible for the safety of Shanghai. This course of action was unanimously approved by the Consuls, and fully endorsed by the public generally. General Brown further gave the meeting to understand, and, we believe, it was also impressed on the Futai, that after his violation of the engagements with the rebel leaders, it would be impossible for a British officer to co-operate with him, unless the government of Pekin disavowed his proceedings. We have not heard that any reply has yet been received from Pekin; and greatly fear that now Major Gordon has anticipated it by marching to besiege Chang-chow, the desired disavowal will not be elicited. It is the more to be regretted that he should have decided on this step, as Sir Frederick Bruce will, of course, have impressed on Prince Kung the impossibility dwelt on by General Brown, of a British officer acting in concert with a man who has been guilty of so gross a breach of faith. Yet, before his reply to these representations is known, His Highness will learn that Major Gordon is again actually doing that which he has been emphatically assured could not be done. Major Gordon's rejection of the presents which the Emperor decreed him for his services at Soochow, gave universal satisfaction, because, apart from other reasons, it was anticipated that it could not fail to impress still more strongly on the Chinese, the reality of the indignation felt at the Futai's conduct, and as affording additional ground for hope that the government would be induced to express disapproval of that conduct. The only hope of such a result, now, we fear, lies in the prospect that Sir Frederick Bruce may have secured Prince Kung's assent to whatever conditions he may have seen fit to require, before news of Gordon's movement can reach Pekin. We can quite understand that Major Gordon's anxiety to put an end to the rebellion and to restore peace to a distracted province might have urged him into action, had his own reputation for consistency only been endangered by such a course. But after the emphatic approval expressed by the Consuls and by General Brown of the determination he had first expressed, never again to co-operate with the Futai; and especially after the request that has been addressed to Sir Frederick Bruce to assure the Court of Pekin of his determination to adhere to this resolution, Major Gordon virtually no longer possessed the right to alter it. Thus, while giving him every credit for the excellence of his motives, we cannot but regret a step which we look on as impolitic, and which is certainly not calculated to sustain our national dignity. The opportunity has been lost of reading the Chinese a useful lesson, and of impressing on them that, if they enjoy the benefit of foreign aid, they must also defer to foreign principles of right and wrong.

(Daily 13th February.)

Some months have now elapsed since the Municipal Council authorized the purchase of a powerful fire engine for use in the foreign settlement, and we presume we may shortly look for its arrival. But we have, as yet, heard nothing of any steps towards the formation of a fire-brigade, without which the utility of the engine will be much circumscribed. Fortunately, fires are not of frequent occurrence in Shanghai, although the construction of the Chinese houses is such that they are peculiarly liable to ignition; but this very peculiarity of construction is an additional reason for the organisation of a body of men who shall be ready, at the shortest notice, to bring the fire engine to the required spot. It is true that, in the case of the late fire near Messrs. Jardine Matheson's factory, abundant aid was forthcoming, in ample time to be serviceable. Nearly seventy men of the police were quickly congregated on the spot, besides fatigue parties of H. M. 67th., of the Beloochees and of the 22nd N. I. The fire was thus soon got under sufficiently to avert danger from the surrounding property. But it is not always that time can be spared for chance aids, as these different bodies must be regarded, to assemble. It was comparatively unimportant whether a ton or two more of coal were consumed, so long as danger to neighbouring property was averted; but in the case of a fire at a dwelling house, the necessity for immediate aid is much more urgent. The mercantile hongs are solidly built and little liable to fire, therefore it is unnecessary to consider them in the matter; but there are many houses tenanted by foreigners, not absolutely Chinese in their construction, yet very slightly built, which would burn with the utmost rapidity when once set alight. The building formerly known as Miller's Hotel is a sample of the kind of structure to which we allude; within two hours from the time the fire was first discovered, this house was in ruins, and by the time the fire engine had arrived, every room in the house was a sheet of flame. It is in cases such as these that a fire brigade is particularly required; the police render prompt and willing assistance, but cannot be expected on the first alarm of fire to rush to the engine house and drag it to the scene of danger, as would a regularly organised fire brigade. Besides, there are many other respects in which such a body, organised after the European model, would be particularly useful in Shanghai. Their clothes are adapted to enable them to penetrate with comparative impunity, where ordinary cloth would be certain to ignite; and the axes and saws which are part of a fireman's equipment would be pre-eminently useful in the case of a block of Chinese buildings, to enable the men to cut down a house and thus place a limit to the extension of the flames, which often proves successful when the fire has gained too great an ascendancy for water to subdue it. Men whose heads are protected by solid leather helmets, too, are much better able to expose themselves to the fall of blazing brands than policemen who wear only the common cloth cap. As an essential adjunct to a fire engine, then, we urge the Municipal Council to adopt measures for the formation of a fire-brigade. Some difficulty may, at first sight, suggest itself in filling the ranks; but the office of fireman would not be at all incompatible with that of policeman, and we imagine there would be no difficulty in inducing a sufficient number to volunteer for a fire brigade, by the temptation of slightly additional pay and the promise to furnish the requisite uniform. European workmen, also, of different descriptions, are not wanting who would join the corps. A body of men would thus be secured, who could be relied on in any emergency; and we are sure that any additional expense would readily be subscribed by owners of house-property in the Settlement, to whom the advantage would be very great.

(Daily, February 11.)

The spirit which prompted the inhabitants of Foochow to attack the English and American missions in that city, appears to have communicated itself to the officials in the province of Kiangsu, —at least to those in the neighborhood of Shanghai. We learn that, a few days ago, the Che Hien of Leou-tang, near Kading, caused to be closed, and sealed with his official signet, a church in his district, belonging to the Jesuits, and situated on land which is their property. He at the same time caused the Chinese Christians residing around it to be beaten and driven away, and created a general panic among them. By the convention of Peking, concluded between the French and Chinese governments, an exception in favor of missionaries is made to the general rule that French subjects can only acquire land at the treaty ports. It is, we believe, therein provided that missionaries may buy land and build all the establishments which they require on any part whatever of the Chinese territory. The Taotai of Shanghai, acting he said under instructions from the Minister of Foreign affairs at Peking, ignored this convention, and said that he had been forbidden to yield the point. The French Consul General, however, insisted, and after considerable pressure succeeded in obtaining from His Excellency a dispatch to the Che Hien of Leou-tang, desiring him to repair the fault of which he had been guilty, by immediately re-opening the church and lending the missionary his aid to reassure the inhabitants. We are not aware what motive the Che Hien alleges for his conduct, or whether he professes that any reason beyond his own inclination existed. The act might be regarded as an ebullition of mandarin jealousy, were it not for the significant remark of the Taotai, that he had been instructed from Pekin not to recognise the right secured to French missionaries by the convention we have quoted. Taken in connection with the proclamation by the Futai which we published on Monday, pointing out the invalidity of the purchases of land that have been made by foreigners at Soochow, this affair acquires a greater significance than the simple outrage on the mission property might otherwise claim. It is evident that an attempt is being made by the Pekin government to close the door as much as possible against further concession to foreigners; that the old exclusive principles are regaining the ascendancy, and that not a step will be made by the Chinese towards developing their relations with foreigners, further than they can be compelled to move by the leverage power of the treaty. We took occasion, in the *North-China Herald* of the 17th October, to urge that permission to English subjects to reside at and acquire land in Soochow, should be stipulated for, before Soochow fell, as the price of our assistance.

> "The existence of two other good and sufficient motives for our interference is no reason why we should not endeavour to secure a third object, which would be equally advantageous to ourselves and to the Chinese. If Soochow is taken, it will be solely though the aid given by the English. The latter may fairly demand in return that Soochow should be thrown open to foreign trade, and a settlement marked off on the same principle as at Shanghai, for the erection of houses by foreign residents."

We do not find that, as stated by the Futai in his proclamation, the twelfth article of the treaty provides that

> "At all the ports open to trade land may be rented and property brought."

and that, therefore, he is justified in his inference that, no mention being made of the interior, it is obviously unlawful that foreigners should even rent land there. On the contrary, the twelfth article of the treaty of Tientsin stipulates that

> British subjects, whether at the ports or other places, desiring to build &c., &c., &c., &c., shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing.

The inference from this clause would rather be that the possibility of British subjects acquiring property at "other places" besides the ports, was contemplated at the time the treaty was concluded. But as those with France and the United States are differently worded, and point only to the ports, the Chinese may be given the benefit of the doubt. Our only object in alluding to the subject is to show how little concession may be expected from the Chinese, and how little prospect there is that, now Soochow is taken, they will recognise the validity of the purchases of land which have been made there by foreigners. The only method of securing such a result would have been, as we suggested last October, to extort from the Chinese an agreement that "Soochow should be thrown open to foreign trade, and a settlement marked off as at Shanghai," before we aided in its reduction under Imperialist sway. It is evident from the conduct of the Taotai and his subordinate in the affair at Leoutang, that so far from stretching the actual treaty stipulations, to enable them to bear a more liberal interpretation, the Chinese are anxious rather to evade giving effect to conventions which have actually been concluded.

Summary of the Week.

The weather during the past week has continued genial, with occasional showers. The thermometer has ranged between 40° to 45° max., and 34° to 39° min. *First in order, and almost first in importance of the events of the past week,* we have to record a fire which took place on Sunday afternoon in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s silk factory. Smoke was seen to issue from a large quantity of coals which lay stacked in a Chinaman's compound, and in a few moments the houses surrounding the factory were in a blaze. The Kwang lung and Paou shun engines were quickly on the spot, and rendered the most valuable aid in preventing the spread of the flames. Parties of the 67th and 22nd Regiments, of the Municipal police, and of the crews of the men-of-war in harbor, marched up, and set to work most diligently pulling down houses, and in every way opposing the spread of the conflagration. The wind was luckily westerly, else nothing could have saved the silk factory and its valuable contents. With reference to the robbery committed at the Pau Hang native bank on the evening of the 5th inst, we have been requested to state that, however annoying it may have been to the owners of the establishment to have suffered from so daring an outrage, no pecuniary inconvenience has been caused by the loss of the three thousand dollars stolen. The Bank is one of the largest in the settlement, and the owners are men of considerable wealth. We regret to be compelled to nounce the occurrence of two other ring burglaries within the limits of e settlement. In these cases the atmpt was not made upon Chinese uses, but upon foreign residences, inbited by Englishmen. In both cases e robbers were forced to decamp bere effecting their purpose, but in only ie were the culprits captured and ought to justice. We have so often, oth in the *North-China Herald* and in ir Daily issue, commented on the conant occurrence of crime in our midst, at we need now do no more than mply state the fact of these cases aving occurred, in order to prove that me decisive measures should be adoptd for the better protection both of naves and foreigners.

The Olympic Theatre was opened on Wednesday evening by Mr. Faylor, with ir E. B Lytton's drama *The Lady of Lyons*. The performance was unfortunately a failure, in consequence of the udicrous incompetency of that portion f the company which had been collected n Shanghai and pressed into the service. The audience, moreover, was riotous in the xtreme, and displayed the worst possible aste in exerting themselves to increase he confusion on the stage. We notice that another entertainment is announced for this evening, upon which occasion the comedy entitled *Delicate Ground* will be performed, to be followed by the face of a *Lady and Gentleman*. We trust that the comfort of the orderly portion of the audience will be somewhat better cared for to night than it was on the previous occasion.

The *Chanticleer* arrived on Monday from Hongkong, with the French Mail, bringing dates from Paris to the 22nd December, and telegrams from New York to the 12th. It would seem that the strength of the Confederates is rapidly giving way. So completely has this opinion gained ground that Lord Lyons, in an official despatch to Earl Russell, states that they are at the very last extremity, and that the war cannot continue for more than three months. Proclamations have been issued both by President Davis and President Lincoln. The former complains of the policy pursued by England, and declares that the only chance of peace lies in a vigorous resistance. President Lincoln has offered the following scheme for the reconstruction of the Union. A full amnesty and restoration of property to every one except the heads of Confederate Government, and the principal officers of the army: on condition that the oath of allegiance is taken, and that all Acts of Congress as well as this proclamation be accepted. The German forces had entered the duchies, and the Danes were retiring slowly. It is said, however, that the latter intend to fight, and that Sweden has pledged herself to their support. Col. Crawley has been honorably acquitted by the court appointed to try him in reference to the death of Sergeant Major Lilley. The above are the principal items of intelligence brought. Full reports have been published in our *Daily News* of the 9th and 11th instants.

From the FRONT we learn that Gordon has left Quinsan, and proceeded with the troops under his command to the siege of Chang-chow. We refer our readers to our leading columns for a more extended notice of this step.

From KANDING we have received advices to the effect that the Che-hien of Liao-tang had caused a Jesuit church in his district to be closed. He at the same time beat and expelled the Chinese converts living in the neighborhood. The French Consul General promptly took the matter up, and demanded that a despatch should be sent by the Taotai of Shanghai ordering the refractory Hien to repair the fault of which he had been guilty. In our Daily issue of Monday last we published a translation of a notification issued by the Futai of Kiangsu, forbidding the sale of land within Soochow to foreigners, and announcing that all land transactions hitherto effected are invalid. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the provincial authorities, whether acting on their own responsibility or under directions from Peking, have determined to throw every obstacle in the way of the extension of our relations with the natives.

From NINGPO we learn that the Franco Chinese contingent have now completely surrounded Hangchow, except on the water side. It is anticipated that the garrison will give in, and hand the city over peaceably.

From HANKOW and the other Yangtsze ports we have received no news of importance. The steamer *Fire Cracker* went ashore on the 2nd inst., upon the Li rock about fifty miles above Kinkiang. The vessel was in charge of a pilot when the accident occurred. At this season of the year the water in the river is so low that such accidents are almost inevitable. We are glad, however, to hear that Captain Pendleton expects to be able to get the *Fire-cracker* afloat if the river does not rise too rapidly.

PROCLAMATION.

LI, FUTAI, JUNIOR GUARDIAN TO THE HEIR APPARENT, AND COUNCILLOR IN THE WAR OFFICE, issues a Notification.

I, as a leader of soldiers, guard against danger, and exterminate the enemies of Peace. I have followed up the Rebels from Sungkong and Shanghai, driving them before me. Thus overwhelmed with work and constantly in the field, I have brought about the recovery of the territory owned by the Government, and have restored it to the people, that they may return peaceably to their homes. My earnest desire was that the destitute might return to their former habitations, and as soon as Soochow was captured I immediately endeavoured to induce the people to cultivate their fields and live in their houses, lest the city should lose its name and mercantile greatness. From the time of the surrender, I have diligently searched out and enquired within and outside the city for those who might return to it. How few have made their appearance! During the last two years the fugitives and destitute have taken up their abode in Shanghai. Before the capture of Soochow these men got rid of the house and land property they possessed, by irrevocably alienating it to foreign merchants, and—to Hunan, Hupei, Kwang-tung and Kwang-hsi men—in a word, to people living far and near, without any knowledge as to their character. The dates on the Title deeds were altered, that being done secretly which ought to have been effected officially. The sellers of property saw no chance of profit. What then must have been the design of the buyers? Truly to open a door for encroachment, and gradually to mingle bad and good indiscriminately, to practice extortion, and do every description of wickedness. By such a course of conduct the dwellers within Soochow would have become utterly untrustworthy.

On the third day of the eleventh month of this year (Dec. 13th 1863), I received a letter from the Board of Commerce, in which there occurred the following passage:—

"Lately an English missionary named Ping, in the province of Fo-kien, prefecture of Chang-Chou and district of Leng-Chi, bought a house. Now Chang-Chow is in the interior, and an Englishman has no business to buy property there, for the twelfth article of the Treaty provides that

At all the ports open to trade, land may be rented and property bought.

In the Treaty there is no mention made of the Interior, and foreigners should not be permitted even to rent land there.

I now send a letter to that effect to the Fu-tai of Fo-kien, to the Governor General of Chê-kiang and Fo-kien, and to the Tartar General at Foochow, directing them to hold strictly by the Treaty.

Now, it is evident that Soochow is in the interior. How then is it possible that house and land property in it, can be rented to foreign merchants? Still more, how can absolute sales be effected? Such are in the highest degree inconsistent with the Treaty. Even before Soochow was taken, the native (holders of land) made themselves very busy selling, although (at that time) it was impossible for the Mandarins to look into the matter, because the title deeds could not be verified.

Therefore I forbid such transactions, and announce for general information that sales of houses either to native or foreign merchants, effected by Soochow property owners, between the fourth month of the tenth year of Hsien-fung, and the third day of the eleventh month of this year, are invalid, and the buyers cannot either occupy them or take the management of them upon themselves. If land has been sold, the transactions are alike invalid, and upon land so bought the buyer cannot build a house even for another to rent. Those who have thus sold must take back their property, and obtain proof of title. The old deeds are to be brought back, and a communication made to the magistrate of the district, who will examine the matter. It is, however, to be noted that sales made to people dwelling in this place or to the inhabitants of neighbouring provinces, remain in force. It was wrong to presume to sell to foreigners and to men coming from distant provinces, such as the two Hus and the two Kuangs, men as to whose character nothing was known.

I (as governor) guard this place, tranquilise the people, and, by opposing the smallest departure from what is right, put a stop to gradual derelictions from duty. If there be any disobedient, I will immediately seize their houses and landed property, and forfeit them to the crown. The seller will be seized, as also the broker, and a severe punishment will be inflicted.

H. P. M.'s CONSULATE GENERAL FOR CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 10th *February*, 1864.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD,"

SIR,—With reference to an article published on the 23rd of January last in No. 705 of your much esteemed paper, as also to different publications in the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* and *North-China and Japan Market Report*, it becomes my duty, in order to prevent any prejudice of public interests by erroneous suppositions as to the extent of the jurisdictive power of Prussian Consular Authorities in China, hereby to inform you that the said Consular Representatives in the ports of China are invested with all the competence and power in judicial matters which the Prussian law and the particular instructions of the Department for Foreign Affairs confer upon His Majesty's Consuls in the East. Such power all Consular Agents fully exercise in notorial transactions, but it is limited in civil and criminal suits by the control of H.M.'s Consulate General for China, acting as a regular Court of Justice. Until, by a later legislative ordinance still lying under the revision of the chambers, the system of Consular Jurisdiction shall more extensively and definitely be recognized, the above regulation offers perfectly sufficient guarantees as to protect the interests of claimant parties against Prussian subjects both in civil and in criminal cases.

As, by the advice of H.P.M.'s Vice-Consul of Shanghai, given to certain parties, to delay the trial of their cases until the return from Japan of the Plenipotentiary and Consul General for China, whose temporary absence has been prolonged through unavoidable circumstances, those or other parties have been induced to call in question the jurisdictive competence of the Prussian Consular Agents altogether—I have to state that they are entirely mistaken, and to invite them to address their suit or claims against Prussian and German subjects (those of the Hanseatic Towns excepted, they being represented by their own Consuls) to no other than the Prussian Authorities.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obdient servant,
J. RADOWITZ,
H P.M.'s Secretary of Legation, charged with the affairs of the Consulate General for China.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

(*Friend of India*)

When we state that Mr. Cobden has made another great speech it will be understood as equivalent to our saying that he has made another vigorous attack upon his country, its institutions, its commerce, its army, its navy and everything that belongs to it. Mr Cobden is a man whose views must always be worth attention, but the longer he lives, the more necessary is it for his countrymen to remember that to his eloquence and untiring perseverance they chiefly owe the abolition of corn laws and cheap bread. When a man renders such a service as this to his country he has made out his claim to be heard with respect and attention, even if his judgment should become warped, and he should persist for years in a course which would cover any one of less powerful intellect and reputation with contempt. Moreover as an extraneous matter, it may be acknowledged that the speeches of Mr. Cobden are intrinsically as able as ever they were, and that they still deserve to be ranked among the finest examples of modern English eloquence. But it must likewise be confessed that he is trying the patience of his countrymen very hard. According to him, we desolate every country we enter, we carry the sword and its curses, without any after-crop of blessings, wherever we go, we are the evil-doers and the sacrilegious monsters of the earth. These are not pleasant things to hear, and it is a pity that Mr. Cobden says them, because there is some justice in his observations, and if he were less violent he might turn the attention of people at home very profitably to certain events now taking place in China. But he overdoes his denunciations, and thus weakens the force of his facts. In his latest speech he repeated with complacency his old taunt that for the English to hold India is a crime. "We have acquired it," he says, "by conquest and by means which no Englishmen can look back upon with satisfaction" Now, *our right to the country is at least quite as good as that of the races who have successively conquered and retained it till they were obliged to* give place to a stronger power, and upon the whole we have done a vast deal more for it than any of our predecessors dreamt of doing. What does Mr. Cobden want? Would he have us hand the country over to the descendants of the original settlers? If so, will he decide which of the tribes shall be selected to govern? Would he adopt the Bheels or the Gonds, the Meenas or the Insars? From the time of the first Mahomedan invasion till the present day what right to the soil has there been except the right of conquest? Mr. Cobden wilfully ignores the fact that while all other rules involved the country in internecine wars, ours tends to keep it in peace. We have given it railroads and canals, we have developed its commerce and increased its resources, we have enriched the people, we are educating the masses, and we are giving them Christianity. Does Mr. Cobden count all this as nothing? If he will give us no credit on account of Christianity and education, he cannot refuse it us for supplying the mills of his friends with cotton at a time when they could not have found it anywhere else. In his strenuously illogical way he asserts that we hold the country "at a cost of killed and wounded of a couple of battles of Waterloo every year." Does he mean to maintain that all the men who die here would have lived if they had stayed at home? The mortality is greater in India than in England, but the yearly difference is not equal to two battles of Waterloo. His excessive prejudice leads the member for Rochdale to misstate facts as well as to affirm calumnious and unjust conclusions. "Are you," he exclaims, "to allow your lawless adventurers to penetrate into China and Japan?" In less vehement language, are our merchants and our commerce to extend to those two countries? We think that if Mr. Cobden will consider the matter he will find that it would be a very difficult thing indeed to keep them back.

Let us look at this point as a simple matter of business. China wants the goods which we can sell her, and the trading classes as a body are anxious to keep up their communication with us. The classes, on the other hand, who have no interest at stake, desire to keep our ships away, and to prevent these people getting the upper hand we send men of war to protect our commerce. As we shall presently show, such an arrangement is very liable to be grossly abused, and we do not deny that there is truth in Mr. Cobden's charge that we have committed some oppression and injustice in our dealings with China. But for him to speak as if the Chinese were a nation who had never known war till we entered the country, is about as absurd as if he had said they never knew what tea was till we bought it of them. The country has always been divided by internal quarrel, and it is probable that Prince Kung would now rather see the English power in the ascendant than the Taepings. Whether he would or not, foreign commerce will find its way to the country, and perhaps sometimes take with it the sword, as it does so often in the present age. *The Times* hints that the Emperor ought to subsidise a British force permanently, because every Chinaman will find that his trade and property can increase only "by the maintenance of an efficient and regularly paid force upon whose honour and fidelity he can rely." We have done something already for the country by opening up the river Yang-tse, which is ascertained to present no greater impediments to navigation than the Hooghly. Japan and China both begin to understand that our solicitations to them to enter into trade are rather pressing, especially when backed by Armstrong guns. The complication which our position gives rise to is like that which lately led to the bombardment and destruction of Kagosima. A few Englishmen settle down in a country which professes that it does not want them; by and bye it begins to see that it does want them, and they gather round them some friends and a few enemies. One day the enemies make their power felt by killing one or more of the settlers, and we have a cry for retribution, unless vengeance should happen to be exacted in great haste, before public indignation has had time to seethe and overflow—the false step taken by Admiral Kuper. All this is not premeditated, as Mr. Cobden would lead his disciples to believe. We do not foresee, when a ship of merchants and their cargo leaves England, that they will manage to embroil the country in a war. Everywhere as our commerce grows the name of the nation becomes involved in it, and to a reasonable extent it is the duty of the State to protect it. Gradually this interference assumes a more decided form than mere protection; as we cannot retreat we must go forward, and so our responsibilities and our perils alike increase. If an injudicious man should happen to be placed in command of the force supposed to be merely for the benefit of his countrymen, some very grave situation is almost sure to arise; and this, we fear, is exactly what is taking place in China.

It is idle now to discuss the wisdom of sending out Captain Sherard Osborne to command a foreign squadron. That he has not added any lustre to our name in the East, is too clear, and if the Government at home undertake to defend his mission and all his acts it will find itself with no easy task in its hands. Our papers and letters received from Hongkong and Pekin this week disclose many circumstances of which, if they be taken to represent the national feeling, we have reason to be ashamed. Upon the arrival of Captain Osborne, Mr. H. W. Lay, the inspector general of foreign customs, demanded peremptorily his "recognition" by Prince Kung. Captain Osborne should on his part have recognised any officer whom the Government appointed to receive him and his contingent, and the officer appointed was in this instance, Tseng Kwo-fan—"a man," says the *China Mail* of the 15th December, "of great note, who rules over not less that 20,000,000 of people, besides possessing most extensive influence in the Chinese Empire." Captain Osborne paid no attention whatever to the Mandarin, and it was rumoured that he was about to turn back to England in dudgeon. This is carrying matters with a high hand. If Captain Osborne does go home, and the circumstances be as above stated, we hope he will meet with a much warmer reception than he appears to be calculating upon. Mr. Lay has been very properly dismissed the Chinese service.

The whole affair is so indefensible that we cannot but hope it has been exaggerated by the local journals but under any circumstances this special squadron freak ought to be abandoned. We do not want Captain Osborne idling about the Chinese waters—he has done nothing and he is likely to do nothing, if we except exploits like that of insulting the representative of the Chinese Government. The ships under his command belong to the Emperor, and it is gravely asserted that he is about to take them home and sell them to raise "compensation money." Does he think his countrymen are a set of Jew harpies or marine store dealers? Will he dare to go to England with property gained under false pretences in his hand? It is impossible to believe that a British officer could be guilty of such a trick as this; besides, there are the crews who were engaged for three years. What of them? Will Captain Osborne take them back with him? We cannot see what provocation Prince Kung has given him. The truth is that it was a great mistake to allow a British officer to take command of a fleet in this irregular way, and we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves if we get out of the affair without finding that the national honour has been tarnished. It is just one of the transactions which supply Mr. Cobden and men like him with something like a basis of facts for wholesale attacks upon their country. We have enough to engage us without needlessly interfering between Prince Kung and his subjects or the rebels in arms against him; and if our news had told us that Captain Osborne had determined to go home *without* the Chinese ships, we should have had cause to congratulate the country that had got well rid of him, and the Ministry, which will by and bye have to "protect" him.

JAPAN.

WE extract from the *London Gazette* the following letter from Colonel Neale to Earl Russell, enclosing statements of the arrivals and departures of Shipping, and of the general trade at Yokohama, during the years 1862 and 1863.

"The enclosed returns of British Trade, furnished to me by Mr. Consul Winchester, are of themselves descriptive of the astonishing degree of progress which that trade has reached during the very period (the half-year ended the 30th of June last), when the situation of affairs has been more menacing and alarming than at any previous period.

Your Lordship will observe that the value of the export trade in British vessels has increased during the period referred to from £253,337, of the corresponding period last year, to £561,120 for the first six months of this year; and yet, during those same six months, the succession of events which have transpired of an alarming and exciting character were calculated in an unparalleled degree altogether to paralyze and arrest any trading operations whatever.

In imports we have in the first six months of this year £111.470, against £68,961, for the same period of last year, being an excess of £42,489.

I beg leave also to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that in this year's returns raw Cotton figures for the first time as an article of export to the extent of 795,207 lb.

In respect to the foreign trade in general of Yokohama, engaged in by the subjects of treaty powers, I enclose for your Lordship's information an excellent and very accurate report, extracted from a local paper."

Inclosure I.

A RETURN of British and Foreign Vessels arrived at, and departed from, the Port of Kanagawa, during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1863, compared with the movements of 1862, during the same period.

ARRIVALS.

1863.			1862.	
Number.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
40	British	12,938	14	4,391
19	American	7,347	12	9,319
7	Dutch	1,919	5	1,023
2	French	653	2	295
5	Prussian	1,252	...	...
1	Russian	286	...	...
74	Total	24,395	33	14,844

DEPARTURES.

1863.			1862.	
Number.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
39	British	12,153	15	4,803
26	American	9,455	12	9,135
8	Dutch	1,969	4	763
2	French	653	1	149
3	Prussian	772	...	...
1	Russian	286	...	...
79	Total.........	25,288	32	14,850

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Kanagawa, August 31st, 1863.

Inclosure 2.

A RETURN of the Import Trade in forty British Vessels at the Port of Kanagawa during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1863, compared with that of 1862, during the same period.

Articles.		1863.		1862.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.
Grey Shirtings	Bales	385	54,750	1,394	95,662
White do.	"	140	16,000	208	16,050
Dyed do.	"	153	19,875	106	12,462
Camlets	"	1,009	160,330	477	75,712
Cottons	"	76	6,066	131	13,969
Chintzes	"	153	16,275	128	12,594
Taffechelass	"	1	300	41	6,916
Velvets	"	111	22,116	66	5,956
Woollens	"	116	16,965	63	8,610
Cotton Yarns	Piculs	4	2[illegible]5	...	...
Vermillion	"	59	4,175	...	...
Tin Lead, and Spelter... ...	"	13,858	182,931	1,759	53,579
Medicine	"	...	11,8[illegible]1	...	570
Provisions	"	...	1,664	...	900
Miscellaneous	"	...	21,597	...	25,000
Total.........		...	$535,098	...	$531,010

In sterling @ 4s. 2d. £111,470 17s. 6d. ......£68,560 3. 4d.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Kanagawa, August 31st, 1863.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.. £2,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER.

JOHN TODD, Esq., Chairman

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq., Liverpool.
Alexander Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
William Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.
Wm Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Schelmerdine, Esq
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL.

C. HOLLAND, Esq., Chairman.

B. Darbyshire, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.
Thos. R. Stolterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire premiums, upwards of......	£ 60,000
Life premiums and interest......	29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds......................	88,000
The Funds of the Company exceeds......................	251,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are transacted on terms as moderate as those of any responsible office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Lancashire is also prepared to receive proposals for Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and all further information may be obtained from

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.
tf 241 Oct. 3, 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

F. B. JOHNSON, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. HENDERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
DAVID REID, Esq.

AGENCIES are about to be established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

Applications for Shares will be received by the Undersigned.

The Company will be ready to accept risks and grant Policies from the 1st January, 1864.

L. JOSEPHS,
Secretary
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Dec., 1864.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CAPITAL..... 2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 358 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 340 Manchester, July 1863.

AUSTRALIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 303 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 133 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863.

IRON GODOWNS, MACHINERY, AND IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE Undersigned have made arrangements for the execution in England of all work of the above description under superintendence of an experienced Civil Engineer.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
tf 322 Shanghai, 2nd January, 1864.

BATAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

INSURANCES.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the *Sun Mutual Insurance Company* and *Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company*, are prepared to issue Policies, upon the customary terms, not to exceed $50,000 by one vessel.

Policies can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, London, or Liverpool.

In addition to the usual brokerage of 10 per cent a dividend of five per cent. will be declared at the end of each year, upon the amount of premia paid by Insurers, excepting that on Policies, under which claims have been made.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 276 Shanghai, 22nd Sept., 1863.
(31st Oct.)

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary convictions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 25 Nagasaki, December, 1862

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE *to the Extent of £5,000* on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for 3 months, and* ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Ports are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Good stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, JAVA, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

NEW Books of the season Exported, after circulation in London, from the United Libraries, 307, Regent Street, on the following Terms:—

100 Volumes of Popular WORKS of FICTION........................	£5	5	0
100 Volumes, consisting of the best order of FICTION, VOYAGES, and TRAVELS............	10	10	0
100 Volumes, selected from the best WORKS in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, and FICTION..........	21	0	0

Lists prepared, or selections carefully made if entrusted to the Firm.

Agency for Newspapers, Periodicals, and all objects connected with Science, Literature, or Act. Periodical Supplies to Regimental Libraries. Clubs, &c., on advantageous terms, for cash, or bills payable in London.

BOOTH'S CHURTON'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS, & OTLEY'S UNITED LIBRARIES, and General Agents, 307, Regent Street, London, W., next the Royal Polytechnic Institution. Established 1786.

19fe 335 2nd January, 1864.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...	$6.00.
Martin's ANALYTICAL READER, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...	$4.00.
Culbertson's China or DARKNESS IN THE FLOWERY LAND, ...	$1.00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, ...	$3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...	$5 00.

27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely-finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, whole-sale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1. 1s. each.

Benson's London Made Watches.	Gold Cases.		Silver Cases.	
	Open Face.	Hunters.	Open Face.	Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled..	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 Jewels..........	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 Jewels...	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels..	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
¾ Plate Lever, jewelled.	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels....	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 Jewels..........	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra, 10 Jewels.	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 11
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH. — A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—

Silver Cases, Open Face..........	£11 11 0
" " " " Hunters....	£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face............	£25 0 0
" " " " Hunters....	£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED.—Silver Cases, at £3. 3s., £4 4s., £5. 5s., £6. 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5. 5s., £7. 7s., £9. 9s., £12. 12s. each.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET,

Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON,

WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
33 & 34, *LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.*
ESTABLISHED 1749.
24ju 317 Dec. 24, 1863.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases,	Tls. 8	p. doz
Port, " " " " "	" 8	"
Champagne, in 1 " " "	" 12	"
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)		
St. Julien, in 1-doz. cases,	" 8	"
Medoc, 1 "	" 5	"
Cognac Brandy, 1 "	" 10	"
do. do. 1 "	" 6	"
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks	" 2	"

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT a Committee Meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce the following resolution was put and carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION.

That in consequence of the numerous disputes arising from the arbitrary valuations placed upon different dollars of the Mexican currency by the Native Shroffs, the Committee of the Chamber is of opinion that after adequate Notice all undefaced Mexican Dollars of standard purity and weight should be accepted by foreign Firms in discharge of engagements to pay in that Currency, unless a specific agreement to the contrary should be stated in the Contract.

The Committee therefore give notice that in about a month from this date a general meeting of the Members of the Chamber will be held to take into consideration whether, and at what time, to give effect to the above Resolution.

WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary.
tf (311) *Shanghai, 11th Dec.,* 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Dock Company has directed the Undersigned to give Notice that any vessel or hulk lying within sixty fathoms of the entrance to either Dock, on a line drawn straight outwards into the river, and fifty fathoms on each side of such line, up and down the River, will be liable to be made fast to by vessels entering the Docks, and will be responsible for any damage, or collision caused by her position.

HAWKINS & Co.
tf 186 Shanghai, 21st July, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool.
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de 318 Dec. 24, 1863.

GEO. E. SOMMARIPA,

COMMISSION AGENT.
NINGPO.
13fe (291) 10th Nov, 1863.

A. MARKS & Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME & FOREIGN MARKETS
13, SKINNER STREET, SNOW HILL,
LONDON.
20w 255 Oct. 17th, 1863.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,

GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公和 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ's premises.

tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Shandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
Yew-hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
Free from Adulteration,
Manufactured by

Crosse and Blackwell,

Purveyors to the Queen,
21, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Dr. HASSALL, the great Analytical Chemist, states in the *Lancet*, of February 4th, 1854, and in his Work on Food and its Adulterations, with reference to the Food Products chemically and microscopically examined by him.

"The *Samples* of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL were entirely free from Copper."

Crosse and Blackwell's

manufactures, which from their great superiority have become so universally celebrated, are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in all parts of the world. Purchasers should insist upon having C. & B.'s genuine articles when they ask for them, as it is not unusual for unscrupulous dealers to substitute inferior preparations.

C. & B. invite special attention to the following the quality of which is of the highest standard attainable.

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces. Essence of Coffee. Flavouring Essences. White Wine Vinegar. Durham Mustard.

SALAD OIL, the finest imported.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Patés, Yorkshire Pork Patés. Mackerel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickled Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines. Blackwall Whitebait. Fresh Oysters. Asparagus, and a great variety of other table requisites and delicacies, particulars of which will be found in their detailed Lists.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRESAUCE PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES, SOYER'S SAUCES, RELISH AND AROMATIC MUSTARD, CARSTAIRS' SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SAUCE, GRIMWADE'S DESSICCATED MILK, and for MASSON'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE.

To guard against frauds, consumers of C. & B.'s Preparations should purchase only from those dealers on whom they can fully rely; and should be particular to have all bottles and jars destroyed when empty, and the labels defaced. Every article sent from the Manufactory, bears on its label the address,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
21, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

31ja-65 352

HOMŒOPATHIC Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of Homœopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in its crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice.

J. EPPS, of London, Homœopathic chemist, was induced in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article *pure* in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be acceptable to the delicate stomach, and a most desirable breakfast beverage. For General use

EPPS'S COCOA

Is distinguished as being

INVIGORATING, GRATEFUL,

and possessing a most

DELICIOUS AROMA;

And to these qualities it is indebted for the adoption it now obtains as a

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

Three teaspoonfuls of the Powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with *boiling* milk or water, stirring meanwhile. Sold in tin lined ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. packets.

Each packet is labelled thus:—"J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street. Manufactory—Epps's Steam Cocoa Mills, Euston Road, London.

25jy 353

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES:

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges.

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westly Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Deare's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.

25ju 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

FOR HALF A CENTURY this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the place of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Sold in Shanghai by

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
"Medical Hall."

27fe 256 Shanghai, Oct. 17th, 1863.

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships *visiting this Port, that he has established himself as Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.

Rue du Consulate.

tf 114 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.

tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Authorities, give notice that they do not hold the interests they represent responsible for any damage done by their steamers to vessels lying in the fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, or within the berth at their buoys.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 209 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

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NOTICE.

報 新 海 上

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays* and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

PRICE OF CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—$4 per annum.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—2 Tls. Cents per character.

Contracts will be made at lower rate for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance.* tf

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NOTICE.

ADVERTISERS are particularly requested to send in Circulars, Notices, Advertisements, &c., intended for the morning issue, as early on the Afternoon or Evening of the preceding day, as is possible.

Much delay and inconvenience would be avoided if all communications on business were addressed to *The North-China Herald Office*, and not to individuals by name.

As the Settlement has become so extensive, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 8 o'clock A.M.

tf *Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1863.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

Warren, Russell & Co.,
BLACKING, INK AND DYE MANUFACTURERS.
(Late of 30, Strand),

CAUTION THE PUBLIC against persons trading under similar names, and professing to be connected with them or their late Establishment at No. 30, Strand, their only Manufactory being—
REGENT WORKS:—REGENT STREET, VINCENT SQUARE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first ship building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Yew-kun.*

tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Feb 5	Georges	A. ship	791	Williams	Fuchau	Jan 22	General	H Fogg and Co
.. 5	Therese Auguste	Da. bg	163	Bendictsor	Hongkong	.. 21	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 5	Dublin	A. ship	596	Crowell	Von Covers	Nov 7	Lumber	Olyphant and Co
.. 5	Child of the Ocean	B. schr			Newport			Newbery, Elliot and Co
.. 5	Argus	— sh						
.. 5	Whampoa	B. str	115	Buncombe	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 5	Nepaul	B. str	541	Wilkinson	Yokohama			E. Warden, Agt. P.&O. Co
.. 5	William the IV.	B. str	77	Canty	Chinkiang			David Reid
.. 6	Kien-chan [H I M S							
.. 6	Pluto	Chi. str			Ningpo			P Conklin
.. 6	Emperor	B. str	106	Todd	do			Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 6	Shandon	B str.	114	Lawrence	do			Moses and Co
.. 6	Gustav & Wilhelm	Ha bg	104	Erichsen	Hongkong		General	T. Kroes and Co
.. 6	Julie	Fr bk	450					Order
.. 6	Podesta	Ha. bk	350	Anglehack	Swatow	Jan 28	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 7	Der Fuchs	Ha bk	360	Fuchs	Hongkong	.. 10	Sugar, &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Mary Capen	A. brig	206	Abbott	Yokohama	.. 22	Tea, &c	Frazar and Co
.. 7	Tankrede [HMIS				Chefoo			
.. 7	Kiang-se	A. str	574	Simmons	Hankow			Russell and Co
.. 7	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Armstrong	do			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	May Flower	B ship			London			
.. 8	Fiery Cross	B. ship		Robinson	do	Nov 8	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 8	Johanna Maria	Da. bk			Newport			
.. 8	W. W. Smith	B ship	661	Harris	Sydney	Dec 5	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 8	Express	B. str.	290	Castilla	Hankow			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 8	Fei-ma	B. str	129	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 8	Bariuaga	Spa. bk	375	Sagatte	Manila	Dec 31	Sugar, &c	Phillips, Moore and Co
.. 8	Chanticleer	B str	360	Wood	Hongkong *	Feb 3	Mails, &c	Messageries Imperiales
.. 8	Electra	B. ship	606	Woodgate	Fuchau	Jan 22	Poles	
.. 9	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Buckland	Ningpo	Feb 8		J. H. Wignall
.. 9	Speedy	B brig	264	Tatchell	Hongkong	Jan 5	Rice	
.. 9	Spes	B ship	396	Howison	Fuchau	.. 19	Poles	Dow and Co
.. 9	Maggie McLean	B. bark		Steward	Nagasaki	Feb 2	General	Dow and Co
.. 9	Fusi-Yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	Hankow	.. 4		Dent and Co
.. 9	Chekiang	A. str.		Wadsworth	do			Russell and Co
.. 9	Kaffir Chief	B. brig	186	Morriss	Ningpo	.. 2		Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 9	Waratah	B. str	256	Harris	Nagasaki			Moses and Co
.. 9	Madge	B. schr	156	Adams	[lespont			Russell and Co
.. 9	Hero	B. brig	111	Brodhurst	wreck of Hel-			Allen and Co
.. 10	Rolla	B brig	144	Dablin	Hongkong	Jan 12	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Asuncion	Spa. bk	270	Gamecho	Manila		Sugar, &c	Phillips, Moore and Co
.. 10	President Harbitz	Nor. bk	348	de Ohe	Cardiff	Aug 9	Coals	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 10	Kirkland	B. bark	453	Colledge	Newcastle NSW		do	Lindsay and Co
.. 10	Emily W. Seyburn	A. schr	300	Nye	San Francisco	Nov 26	T'ber, &c	H Fogg and Co
.. 10	Magnet	B. ship	700	King	Fuchau	Jan 23	Poles	Allen and Co
.. 10	Governor General	B. str.	524	Bell	Ningpo			Dent and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 5	Ann Adamson	B. ship	600	Hutton			Dow and Co
.. 5	Vibilia	B. schr	153	Mathewson	Bangkok	Ballast	Newbery, Elliot and Co
.. 5	Ta-kiang	A. str.	609	Blanchard	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 5	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Bissen	Ningpo	Stores	J. H. Wignall
.. 5	Madge	A schr	157	Adams			Russell and Co
.. 5	Monsoon	A ship	1109	Merrill	Fuchau	Re-expts.	Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Payson	B. str	64	James			
.. 6	Chin Chin	Da. sch	148	Schmidt	Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 6	Star King	A ship	428	Smith	Fuchau	Nankeens	Olyphant and Co
.. 6	Annie Archbell	B. ship	708	Maurice	London	C'ton, &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 6	Hero	A. schr	110	Bohstedt			Allen and Co
.. 6	Alexander	B. bark	300	Dempster	Yokohama	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 6	Fritz & Anton	Bre sch	266	Klamp	Chefoo	Re-expts	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 6	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	Ningpo	Op., &c.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 6	Mentor	A. str	162	Friend	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Drake and Co
.. 6	Shandon	B. str	114	Lawrence	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 8	Pembroke	B. str	151	Spencer	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 8	Shanse	A. str	1000	Perkins	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 8	Syrian	B. bark	228	Fullerton	Nagasaki	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 9	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Gillson	Hongkong *		E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. —	Emperor	B. str	106	Todd	Ningpo	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 10	Lattice Catherine	B. bark	293	Evans	New York	Teas	Frazar and Co
.. 11	Reconnaissance	Fr bk	218	Ruiller	Nagasaki	Ballast	Vaucher, Frères
.. 11	Argonaut	Du. bk	351	Drayer	Chefoo	do	T. Kroes and Co
.. 11	Julia Ambridge	B. schr	360	McKee	Fuchau	do	Russell and Co
.. 11	Nestor	A. bark	498	Cloutmann	do	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 11	Ocean Eagle	B. ship	596	Colsam	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 11	Selbourne	B. bark	372	Lowe	Chefoo	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 11	Wilhelm	Pru. bg	160	Reber	do	Re-expts	Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 11	Royal Bride	B. bark	349	Shelford	Amoy	C'ton, &c	Siemssen and Co
.. 11	Fei-ma	B str	129	Buckland	Ningpo		Moses and Co
.. 11	Emma & Mathilde	Lu. bk	350	Behrins	Chefoo	Sun., &c	Frazar and Co
.. 11	Mercator	B. bark	316	Valder	Yokohama	do	Gilman and Co
.. 11	[illegible]el-loong	B. str	260	Sargent	Hongkong		Turner and Co
.. 11	Stornaway	B. ship	539	Tomlins	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 11	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Bissen	Ningpo	Original	J. H. Wignall
.. —	Ark	A. bark	266		Kiukiang	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co

* With Mails

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	63	Blanchard	H. Fogg and Co		
Argus	Jan 1	B. str.	161	Ashton	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Bo-Peep	June 14	A. str.	73	Cochran			
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str.	85	Dobbyn	Augustine Heard and Co		
Chanticleer	Feb 8	B. str.	375	Wood	Turner and Co	Hongkong	Early
Chekiang	Feb 9	A. str		Wadsworth	Russell and Co	Hankow	17th inst
City of Nantes	Jan 21	B str	201	Gibson	Dow and Co		
Confucius	Jan 29	Chi. str		Rowse	P. Conklin		
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Defiance	Aug 28	B. str	114	Maddison	A. R. Tilby and Co	*Tug*	
Elfin	Dec 21	B str	174	Thomas	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Enterprise		A. str	107	Draper	H Fogg and Co		
Express	Feb 8	B. str	290	Castilla	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hankow	17th inst
Fire Dart	Feb 7	A. str	420	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co		
Fusi-Yama	Feb 9	B. str.	2000	McQueen	Dent and Co	Hankow	16th inst
Gorilla		B. str.	88	McCall	E. A. Reynolds		
Governor General	Feb 10	B. str.	524	Bell	Dent and Co	Ningpo	To-day
Hydaspe	Dec 21	Fr str	680	Armstrong	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	To-day
Illawarra	Jan 13	B. str.	166	Torckler	Nicol Latimer and Co		
Island Queen	Feb 1	B. str.	120	Sutherland	F. R. Gamwell		
Kiang-se	Feb 7	A str	574	Simmons	Russell and Co	Hankow	To-day
Little Orphan	June 8	A. str.	160	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co		
Louisa	Dec 19	A. str.	80	Pearson			
Martin White				Parkes	A. L. Freeman	*Tug*	
Nepaul	Feb 5	B. str.	541	Wilkinson	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Yokohama	*
Pluto	Feb 6	Chi. str			P. Conklin		
Powerful	Dec 19	Ha. str	50	Koch	Wm Pustau and Co		
Poyang	Feb 1	A. str	827	Bryant	Olyphant and Co		
Rose	June 20	A. str					
St. Theodosius	Sept 21	Rus str	312	Stenroos	Augustine Heard and Co		
Stork	Sept 29	B str					
Sycee	May 30	— str					
Sze-chuen	Jan 29	A. str.	547	McCombe	Russell and Co		

* 24 hours after arrival of the English Mail.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	145	Lovett			
Ta-Yung	Jan 1	B. str	131	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Tug*	
Titan		B. str		Cockerann	W. R. Adamson and Co	*Tug*	
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Stoffels	Russell and Co		
Waratah	Feb 9	B. str.	256	Harris	Moses and Co		
Willamette	Jan 19	Chi. str		Frand			
William the IV.	Feb 5	B. str.	77	Canty	David Reid	Chinkiang	cld 12 inst

[40 *Merchant Steamers.*]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Abbotsford	Jan 20	B. bark	527	Venus	Augustine Heard and Co		
Advance	Feb 1	B. ship	522	Campbell	A. Ellissen and Co		
Alaveza	Jan 10	Spa. sh	501	Dobaran	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Albatross	Jan 21	Ha. bk	350	Kaempffer	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Annie E. Sherwood	Jan 21	A. bark	500	Thompson	Frazar and Co		
Antelope	Nov 16	B. ship	1186	Hall	Frazar and Co	Liverpool	Imdt.
Argus	Feb 5	— sh					
Asuncion	Feb 10	Spa. bk	270	Gamecho	Phillips Moore and Co		
Auld Reekie	Jan 21	B. schr	192	Stanford	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Yokohama	Early
Bariuaga	Feb 8	Spa. bk	375	Sagatte	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Bentinck	Jan 25	B. bark	100	Thomas	Dow and Co	Liverpool	Early
Berdinka	Jan 15	B. brig	251	Bray	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Early
Bertie	Jan 12	B. bark	475	Braithwaite	Kha Mohamed Habibboy	Liverpool	Early
Berlin	Feb 2	Pru. bg	255	Jellessin	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Bessie Stanton	Jan 21	B. bark	350	Seeley	F. R. Gamwell		
Blackburn	Jan 9	B. ship	801		Shaw, Brothers and Co	Liverpool	Early
Brandenburg	Nov 22	Pru. sh	1111		Siemssen and Co		
Cambodia	Feb 3	B. ship	811	Paige	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Camilla	Feb 3	B. bark	508	Jeffrey	Dow and Co		
Canton	Jan 15	B. bark	425	Leighton	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Early
Capsingmoon	Jan 24	B. bark	555	Buders	Russell and Co		
Carl	Feb 2	Ha. bk	321	Heuer	Siemssen and Co		
Catalpa	Nov 22	A. bark	260	Stevens	Allen and Co		
Ceres	Jan 31	A. bark	398	Spence	Wheelock and Co		
Chance	Dec 16	B. bark	723	Doswell	Alfred Wilkinson and Co		
Child of the Ocean	Feb 5	B. schr			Newbery, Elliot and Co		
Cleopatra	Jan 31	B. bark	199	Young	Dow and Co	Yokohama	To-day
Cobang	Jan 21	B. bark	304	Acker	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Cornelissen	Feb 1	Du. bk	696		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Delaware	Dec 10	A. bark	366	Gregg	Frazar and Co		
Der Fuchs	Feb 7	Ha. bk	360	Fuchs	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Dorchester	Aug 21	A. bark	422	Fulten	Frazar and Co		
Dublin	Feb 5	A. ship	596	Crowell	Olyphant and Co		
Dunkeld	Jan 20	B. ship	700	McGregor	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
E. F. Willetts	Jan 12	A. ship		Williams	Olyphant and Co		
Egean	Feb 2	B. bark	307	Robertson	Dow and Co		
Electra	Feb 8	B. ship	606	Woodgate			
Ellen	Jan 31	A. bark	452	Mathews	J. Kearney Rodgers		
Emily W Seyburn	Feb 10	A. schr	300	Nye	H. Fogg and Co		
Encarnation	Jan 15	Spa. bk	475	Mottso	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy, Manila	Early
Endeavour	Oct 25	A. ship	1137	Doane	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Express	Jan 9	B. ship	711	Bell	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Fiery Cross	Feb 8	B. ship		Robinson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fort William	Dec 30	A. ship	765		Dadabhoy and Co	Liverpool	Early
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Frazar and Co		
Georg	Jan 24	Bre. sch	120	Schierloh	Kunst, Röhl and Co	Hongkong	Early
George Buxton	Dec 7	B. bark	352	Beedie	Trautmann and Co		
Georges	Feb 5	A. ship	791	Williams	H Fogg and Co		
Georgiana	July 28	Fr ship	166		Trautmann and Co	Coal Hulk	
Gertrude	Nov 30	B. ship	765		Auge and Co		
Glengairn	Jan 23	B. ship	975	Garrioch	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Gustav & Wilhelm	Feb 6	Ha. bg	104	Erichsen	T. Kroes and Co		
Harvest Queen	Jan 21	A. bark	315	Ellery	Wheelock and Co		
Harwood	Jan 31	B. bark	462	Nixon	Hooper and Co		
Hellespont	Jan 21	A. ship	1000		Order		
Henry Harbeck	Dec 10	A. ship	714	True	Frazar and Co	Guam	cld 5 inst
Hero	Feb 9	B. brig	111	Brodhurst	Allen and Co		
Hexham	Nov 28	B. bark	489	Pearse	H Fogg and Co		
Indus	Jan 24	B. bark		Lawrence	A. R. Tilby and Co		
J. W. Seaver	Oct 13	A. bark	255	Snow	Augustine Heard and Co		
James Miller	Jan 20	A. schr	471	Carbonett	Augustine Heard and Co		
Japonica	Jan 20	B. schr	211	Lerke	Dow and Co	Hongkong	Early
Jas Lawrence	Dec 4	A. schr	313	Bostford	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Johanna Maria	Feb 8	Da. bk					
Julie	Feb 6	Fr bk	450		Order		
Kaffir Chief	Feb 9	B. brig	186	Morriss	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Keoka	Nov 26	A. schr	217	Gavanagh	H. Fogg and Co		
Kirk Connel	Jan 22	B. bark	253	Hunter	Gilman and Co	Yokohama	17th inst
Kirkland	Feb 10	B. bark	453	Colledge	Lindsay and Co		
Kite	Dec 21	B brig	183	Le Blanc	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	Early
Lady Ebrington	Jan 26	B. bark	413	Pill	Dow and Co		
Lauderdale	Jan 21	B. ship	851	Hutchings	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
La Serena	Feb 3	B. ship	536	Beal	Johnson and Co		
Lord Collingwood	Nov 16	B. bark	385	Barker	Birley, Worthington and Co	New York	Imdt.
Lucy E. Ashby	Jan 13	A. bark	510	Ashby	Dent and Co		
M. M. Peter	Jan 11	B. bark	106	Wilkie	Dow and Co	London	cld 12 inst
Menassar	Jan 13	Ha. bk	466	Bohm	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Madge	Feb 9	B. schr	156	Adams	Russell and Co		
Magenta	Aug 19	B. ship	826	Janurin	Russell and Co		
Maggie McLean	Feb 9	B. bark		Steward	Dow and Co		
Magnet	Feb 16	B. ship	700	King	Allen and Co		
Mabe	Jan 24	B. ship	517	Merrielees	Nicol Latimer and Co		
Mary Capen	Feb 7	A. brig	200	Abbott	Frazar and Co	Yokohama	Early
Mary Ross	Jan 18	Sia. bk	450	Parker	Wheelock and Co		
Matador	Jan 21	Ha. bk	310	Johnson	Order		
May Flower	Feb 8	B. ship					
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	594	Smith	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Coal Hulk	
Mercara	Nov 30						
Morning Star	Jan 26	B. brig	450	Grant	Frazar and Co		
Mosquito	Jan 22	Ha. bg	242	Mell	Wm Pustau and Co		
Netherley	Feb 4	B. ship		Hulman	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	545		Harbor Master	Hulk	
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262		Cowie and Co		
Orion	Nov 30						
Oscar	Jan 21	Da. bk	272	Thomson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
P. C. Kinch	Jan 25	Da. bk	420	Paulsen	Siemssen and Co		
Pacific	Jan 20	A. bark	450	Morse	Clark and Co		
Penguin	Jan 20	A. schr	483	Brereton	Olyphant and Co		
Philip I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman			
Philippine	Jan 26	B. bark	290	Sunderson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Podesta	Feb 6	Ha. bk	350	Anglehack	Siemssen and Co		
Polmaise	Dec 5	B. ship	835	Butler	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Liverpool	Early
Pons Ælie	Aug 20	B. bark	600	Bracklehole	A. R. Tilby and Co	Coal Hulk	
President Harbitz	Feb 10	Nor. bk	348	de Ohe	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Providence	Jan 13	B. bark	316	Lee	Dow and Co		
Ravenswald	Jan 24	B. bark					
Rolla	Feb 10	B brig	144	Dablin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ron Volrlich	Feb 3	B. ship	600	Jenkins	Fletcher and Co		
Rosa	Jan 12	Bel. bg	214	Bratens	Newbery, Elliot and Co	Hongkong	Early
Rover	Feb 2	A. bark	255	Stopher	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 12 inst
Ruthven	Jan 21	A. ship	993	Williams	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
St. Paul	Dec 16	A. ship	1052	Crowell	Olyphant and Co		
Salacia	Jan 25	B. bark	423	Johnson	Dent and Co		
Samuel	Feb 2	B. bark	40[illegible]		Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Samuel Russell	Dec 5	A. ship		Winchell	Olyphant and Co		
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 22				David Reid	Coal Hulk	
Sarah Newman	Dec 25	A. ship		Cobb	Russell and Co		
Sea Bird	Nov 30	A. bark	300	Weston	Frazar and Co		
Sea Nymph	Feb 3	B. ship	361	Fleming	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Sea Witch	Jan 21	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Simoda	Jan 15	B. ship					
Speedy	Feb 9	B. brig	264	Tatchell			
Spes	Feb 9	B. ship	396	Howison	Dow and Co		
Spirit of the North	Jan 26	B. bark	800	Halliday	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Swallow	Jan 17	Du. bg	321	Reiders	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Taiwan	Early
Swatow	Dec 19		250	Smith	Chinese		
T. G. Bunker	Jan 25	A. bark	450	Coper	Russell and Co		
Tchapan	Aug 19	Fr bg	118	Guimbertean	Vaucher Frères		
Theo & Lulu	Jan 30	Da. bk	250	Walshoff	Order		
Therese Auguste	Feb 5	Da. bg	163	Bendictsor	Siemssen and Co		
Thos & Rebecca	Jan 10	B. bark	306	Chapman	Order		
Tycoon	Jan 22	B. bark	271	Burdis	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Vanda	Jan 21	B. bark	333	Carne	Dow and Co		
Victory	Jan 16	B. ship	595	Moon	Fletcher and Co		
W. W Smith	Feb 8	B. ship	661	Harris	Frazar and Co		
Wild Rover	Jan 18	A ship	1138	Rogers	Augustine Heard and Co		
Zoe	Jan 18	B. brig	191	Cox	Maitland Maclean and Co	Bangkok	cld 11 inst

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